

THE WHIG CREEK.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, &c.

VOL. I.]

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI: SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

[NO. 13.]

THE WHIG CREED.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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ALL JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery. ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor or Proprietor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

Professional Cards.

H. B. KENDALL. J. F. AYRES.

KENDALL & AYRES,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS.
No. 33, Gravier Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,
GREENWOOD, MISS.

The Subscriber, having located himself in the above place, and opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GIVE HIM A CALL.

J. H. GRUBBS.

October 6, 1850.

RIFE & WILLS,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Carrollton, Miss.

THEIR Shop is two doors south of Dr. Ramsey's office. They are prepared to dispatch all work entrusted to them in the neatest manner and very cheap.

Sept. 20, 2-12m.

H. W. GARRETT,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI.

He will execute all work entrusted to him, in the best manner, neatly, readily, and at reduced prices.

ALLEN & MILLER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

And Dealers in Groceries and Staple

DRY GOODS.

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN M. BELL. ROBERT CONWAY.

JOHN M. BELL & CONWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
85 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

S. WILSON & CO.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Cotton Buyers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

Sept. 6.

F. W. SABIN.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

and

DEALER IN COTTON,

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Sept. 6.

JAMES K. LEA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CARROLLTON, MISS.

WILL practice in the counties of Carroll, Tallahatchie, Choctaw and Yallobusha, and will attend to all business entrusted to his charge in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at the city of Jackson.

Sept. 5, 1-3m.

WHEELS & CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & Produce,

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

Sept. 6, 1845.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. JOSEPH THOMPSON,

respectfully tenders his professional

services to the citizens of

GREENWOOD, LEBLORE & VICINITY.

Residence at Greenwood.

JESSEE MCKINNEY,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

Sept. 6, 1845.

DAN'L R. RUSSELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Carrollton, Carroll county, Mississippi.

THE firm of Lea & Russell has been dissolved.

Sept. 6, 1845.

W. H. MILLER. J. S. GOUGH.

MILLER & GOUGH,

COTTON FACTORS

and

Commission Merchants,

No 77 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

November 16, 1844—1f

(FROM THE CONCORDIA INTELLIGENCER.)

COTTON TRADE WITH GERMANY.

We are pleased to see Mr. Gerner again among us, urging upon the attention of our planters the importance of cultivating a direct cotton trade with German markets. Mr. Gerner was for many years engaged in a large shipping business in Hamburg, and is well qualified to give all information that may be desired in relation to the trade of Germany and the Northern States of Europe. He now represents one of the oldest and wealthiest houses in Hamburg, a house that has withstood the commercial revolutions of a century unscathed, and whose wealth and name have descended from father to son through several generations. Through his agency we hope to see our planters and merchants brought into intimate relation and profitable connections with the German ports.

The Zoll-Verein confederacy is effecting a rapid revolution in the interior trade of Europe, and a new field of commerce is opening to American enterprise, in which English mercantile supremacy, maintained through ages by her sagacity and her overshadowing influence in European politics, may be broken, and one important step taken by us to relieve ourselves from the thralldom we are under to the overgrown Liverpool and London houses in the sale of our great staple.

Ever since cotton was an article of commerce, Germany and the interior kingdoms of Europe have received their supplies of cotton and cotton yarn, for their extensive manufactures of cloth and hosiery from England. One great source of the wealth and prosperity of Manchester and Leeds has been the spinning of yarns for the German markets. One port alone, Hamburg, has imported annually \$20,000,000 worth of English twist—\$12,000,000 of which, it is estimated, has gone to the support of British labor, and the payment of profits on English capital, and the employment of the English marine, while German labor was idle and starving, and her capital and ships were seeking foreign employment.

The chief purpose of the great Commercial League, which already represents a population of about 35,000,000, is to release themselves from their dependence on England, and to secure the vast sums they have heretofore paid to British labor and capital, to develop German resources and industry. Their first measure to accomplish this object the repeal of all duties on the importation of raw cotton into their ports, and the opening of a direct trade with the U. States. The effect of this act has been in a few years to increase near three-fold the importation of the raw material, and to reduce the importation of cotton manufactures in the same period, one half. It stimulated internal trade and increased home consumption near 50 per cent., and has created upwards of 1500 miles of railway, connecting Hamburg and other sea-ports with the manufacturing districts.

It was, doubtless, partly this measure of the Zoll-Verein diet that forced England to repeal her duties on raw cotton: it was to place her spinners in a position to compete with the growing German manufactures, and to maintain their ancient markets on the continent. So successful has been the policy proved that upwards of 450,000 burlers of twist, requiring 50,000,000 lbs. of cotton, were imported into the States of the confederacy last year. The Zoll-Verein Congress, now in session, viewing this measure of the English Parliament, as directed against the new commercial policy of the league, to counteract it, propose as a bounty on the importation of raw cotton into their states, equivalent to the duty recently repealed in England, and to levy a prohibitory duty on English yarns and manufactured goods. These measures, which will probably be carried into effect within a few months will give a death blow to the English trade in cotton manufactures to the Zoll-Verein States, and will consequently create a vastly increased demand for our raw staple in their markets. It said that many English manufacturers, who have heretofore depended on the German markets for the sale of their goods, have, in anticipation of these measures, transferred themselves, their machinery, and workmen to Germany.

The Zoll-Verein Confederacy is now the third commercial power of Europe. Its exports and imports are more than \$125,000,000 each annually, exceeding those of the United States by several millions. It represents a population larger than that of France; its inhabitants are wealthier and are larger consumers than the French; they have not the coal beds of England, but they have water power, and labor is 50 per cent. less in Germany than it is in Great Britain.

Since the adoption of the protective policy by the Zoll-Verein diet, the export of cotton manufactures from the Zoll-Verein States has increased upwards of 60 per cent. the increasing having been chiefly to the

southern provinces of Poland, and the interior districts of Austria, Turkey and Greece. It is not, therefore, this supply of their own consumption alone, which the confederacy offer to open to us, in their overtures for a direct and reciprocal trade with the U. S., but that of the vast inland provinces of Europe, which they will command by their channels of internal commercial relations. Should Austria, with her dependencies, be brought into the present association, or should she form, with the States around her, a Southern Zoll-Verein Confederacy, there will be within the control of these German powers the trade of one-third of civilized Europe. Here is surely a field of commercial enterprise worthy of a noble struggle to obtain, and which we should not allow to be closed against us by any petty questions of temporary policy. The Government is every where urged to adopt measures to secure the advantages proposed to us by the Germans, but our people are not sufficiently impressed with the conviction of how much the intimate relations of established trade, the mutual acquaintance and confidence, the knowledge of each others wants, and means of supply, which grow up through reciprocal intercourse, promote commerce and aid government in accomplishing its measures. An intimate and profitable connection once established between our planters and a few of the principal German houses, may do more to secure and promote the direct trade with the Zoll-Veins than the best efforts of the diplomatist.

With the rapid increased consumption of our own spindles, and allied with Germany by the provisions of a direct and reciprocal trade, with her manufactures extending themselves over her territory and supplying a large portion of the interior consumption of Europe, we should possess, in our four large rival markets for our products, and be able to break down the overgrown and nefarious power of England and relieve ourselves from the undue influence and control which she now exercises over the value of our great staple.

The Germans are an extremely cautious people, and slow to enter any new channels of trade. They cannot yet be induced to come into our markets and buy cotton, like the English, on speculation, but they are anxious to promote direct trade with this country, and offer the advantages of their markets untaxed, and their services as faithful and responsible factors. Their returns are usually a shade higher than the prices in Liverpool, and the charges for interest, commission etc. are less than in England.

If we would wean them from the Liverpool cotton market we must follow the example of tobacco planters; and concede something to the peculiar temperament and fixed habits of our friends, to gain an important object, and send them our cotton.

A few years ago, when prices were low at home and the English markets glutted, the American tobacco planters, as an experiment, shipped a portion of their crops to the German markets on their own account. Previous to that period scarcely a single hoghead of Tobacco had entered the German ports direct from the United States. But the statistics of last year's exports show the astonishing fact that nearly one half of all the tobacco sent out of the United States went direct to German ports. A few years will exhibit like results in our cotton trade, if only our planters will give this new enterprise their aid and countenance.

THE COMMANCHES.—The *Houston Telegraph* says: "The military power of this tribe has been long since broken, and it is a matter of but little consequence whether they remain at peace or at war with our government. We have been not a little amused recently, to notice the exaggerated accounts published in the northern papers respecting the formidable numbers and prowess of this perfidious and imbecile tribe. Some of those papers represent the Comanches as mustering from 15 to 20,000 warriors, and as able to cope man to man, with the American cavalry. The Comanches as far back as 1835, could not concentrate at any one point more than 1300 warriors, and the tribe has been so much reduced by constant war with the Mexicans and Texans within the last five years, that they have not been able to muster more than 400 or 500 warriors in any of their expeditions. Their warriors are generally armed with bows and arrows and lances, and are without so cowardly, that they are seldom or never known to attack a force of the Texans, even when they have the advantage of numbers of three to one. Two companies of dragoons could traverse the whole country occupied by the Comanches with impunity."

A Yankee editor says he like to "die a larfin" to see a drunken chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign for a pocket handkerchief.

A DEPOSITE BANK.

"My son," said a gentleman of the west, to his hopeful boy, "my son, I have shipped the bagging and rope we were talking of to New Orleans, and I cannot leave here; you go down to the city, make the best bargain you can for its sale, *deposite the proceeds to my credit in one of the city banks, and come home.*"

The "hopeful," according to direction, "sloped" for the city, arrived in advance of the cotton bagging, borrowed a hundred dollars on the bill of lading, and commenced a "plunge." In the mean time the "truck" was sold, and the proceeds duly deposited in a city bank.

A month or more after, the old gentleman called up his boy, and the following conversation ensued:—

"William, the bagging you sold."

"Yes, sir."

"Deposited in one of the city banks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Which bank, my son, did you deposite it in? I wish to draw the money to take up the mortgage."

"I forgot the name at this moment."

The old gentleman went to his desk, took up a "Pecayone," turned to the Bank Note Detector, and asked if the money was deposited in the Louisiana Bank.

"No."

"In the Citizens?"

"No."

"Perhaps it was in the Canal?"

"No."

"Then it must have been in the Merchants?" said the old man, with astonishment.

"No."

"Then it was certainly the Union?"

"No."

"What bank was it, then?" thundered the old man—"what did the name sound like?"

"Why," said the young hopeful, "I think it was a bank with a scripture name, ab-

yes, I remember, it was the *Paradise Bank*!"

The old man fainted, and his son had business for the next month down the river "on the lower place."

THE RIVER AMAZON.—A ridiculous statement is at this moment appearing in many of the public prints, purporting to be an account of discoveries made by certain Americans in an expedition up the river Amazon. It is stated that the Amazon has been found to be navigable from its mouth on the Atlantic, to the city of Lima, (on the west side of the Andes) and within eight miles of Callao, the sea-port of Lima, on the Pacific coast. This surprising discovery is announced with great pomp, and as settling at once the problem of an intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

It is true that some small branches of the Amazon penetrate as far as the eastern side of the Andes, and at points not very far distant from the heights that are nearest the city of Lima. Supposing these branches, however, to be navigable to their very sources, (the springs and lakes in which they take their rise,) they cannot bring us nearer than twenty or more leagues from Lima, and a still greater distance from the Pacific ocean, with the unbroken and lofty barrier of the Andes between. The city of Lima lies twenty leagues beyond, or west of, the principal chain of the Andes, on a river which takes its rise on that side of the mountains. The absurdity, therefore, of this pretended discovery is manifest, unless the explorers have also discovered a means of scaling with steamboats the precipitous sides of the highest mountains in the world.

It is not known, exactly, how far the principal branches of the Amazon may admit of navigation. It is probable, however, that the lower spurs of the Andes may be reached. But were even this established, the distance and the obstacles thence to be overcome before reaching the Pacific coast, would be infinitely greater than are presented by the Isthmus of Panama, or that of Tehuantepec.

The waters of the Amazon form, undoubtedly, the most magnificent of rivers, and they are destined, in all probability, to become the scenes of active navigation and busy life. They offer, however, no advantages as a means of connecting the commerce of the two oceans. Indeed, it is now pretty much conceded that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between N. latitude 16 and 18, is the only point at which a water communication is practicable. To this point the eyes of the commercial world are now turned, in preference to any other of the five places that have been at different times suggested. It is the point of all others desirable to the people of the United States, inasmuch as, from its position, it would give them vast advantages, if not the entire control, in the great commerce of the countries beyond the Pacific.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

"Scotland forever!" said a Highlander at Waterloo. "Old Ireland for longer!" said a son of the Emerald Isle.

CURIOS DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BI-

BLE.—A copy of the first complete edition of the English Bible, printed by Myles Coverdale, bearing the date 1535, was accidentally discovered, a short time since, in the false bottom of an old oak chest, at Halkham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. There are numerous imperfect copies of this edition of the Holy Scriptures in existence, two being deposited in the Library of the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one in the Cambridge University Library, and in fact most of the great libraries and public institutions in England, as well as many private individuals possessing the volume. The copy now brought to light is the most valuable specimen of Myles Coverdale's labors hitherto known, being in every respect perfect, where as all the other volumes enumerated are deficient of many leaves, both at the beginning and the end. The proprietor of Halkham has had the book appropriately bound and enclosed in an oaken box, and it now graces the shelves of his magnificent library. A London bookseller is said to have offered \$500 for this bibliographical treasure.

THE NEW YORK DISCOVERIES.—From the first, but little doubt has been entertained of the authenticity of the letters published by Mackenzie. Bennett admitted that those bearing his signature were genuine, and the silence of the writers of the rest was strong presumptive evidence that they too were authentic. But the matter is now placed beyond all question by Jesse Hoyt himself, the person to whom if we are not mistaken, all of these letters, were addressed. In the Bill which Hoyt has filed in Chancery against the author and alleged publishers of the "Life and opinions of B. F. Butler &c.," he states, among other things, as we learn from the New York Express, that "he is the sole and exclusive proprietor of the letters," and that they "are the production and composition of the various persons by whom, respectively, they purport to have been written."

HOW TO DEAL WITH MOBS.—When the "little artillery officer," Napoleon, was sent to quell an alarming riot in Paris he saluted the mob with destructive fire of grape-shot at the first discharge, and following it up with blank cartridge, and the streets were cleared immediately. On being afterwards remonstrated with he observed truly that had he fired blank cartridge first the mob would have had time to rally their courage, when thousands instead of hundreds must have been slain. If the civil power would always act on this hint, much misery might be spared. Tampering with a lawless mob is wretched policy.

[New York Evening Gazette.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from a letter received at Boston from the peninsula of California, dated—

"SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 29.

"This country is in a lamentable state of confusion; and entirely without law. Eighteen hundred Mexican troops are daily expected under the command of an officer who was educated in England, and is said to be a man of great capacity and character. Attempts are making to excite the Californians to oppose the landing of the troops, which will not probably succeed, and we shall be again under Mexican rulers."

A FACT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A lawyer of this city informs us, that by his professional exertions, he has, within the last few years, procured the freedom of at least forty slaves; and that so far as he has been enabled to observe, the condition of all of them was made worse by their being set at liberty—that they subsequently became poor, thieving, drunken, and abandoned wretches.—*Louisville Journal.*

FURTHER ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.—It is said that further discoveries have been made in the southern polar regions by the bark *Pagoda*, under the command of Lieut. Moore of the British Navy. This vessel was hired by the British government for this expedition, and for the purpose of completing the series of magnetic observations left unfinished by the ships *Terror* and *Ernest*. She returned to Simon's Bay, after an absence of 140 days, having proceeded farther South than any vessel which has preceded her, having accomplished the special object of the voyage, and having brought home many species of birds and fishes not before known. She found the Aurora so brilliant that small print was distinctly legible by the light of it. The vessel was at times surrounded by icebergs higher than the mast head. Not a casualty occurred nor was a man sick on the voyage.

The *St. Landry Whig* states, that the recent visit of Gen. Dmaurs to that parish, created the liveliest enthusiasm in his favor. A ball was given in his honor at Opelousas, very rumpously attended.